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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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English-language reports (Attachments No. 4 and No. 6) on coal mines and forced labor camps in the European USSR [REDACTED] 25X1

All attachments but No. 4 have sketchy information on coal mines in Karaganda (N49-50, E73-10), Shakhty (N47-46, E40-12), and Borovichi (N58-24, E33-55); Attachment No. 1 includes a sketch map of Borovichi; all attachments but No. 4 have some data on forced labor camps in and around Kharkov, Ufa, Sverdlovsk, Solonna (N49-11, E34-25), Shakhty, Voroshilovgrad, Shcherbakov, Odessa, and Cherepovets (N59-08, E37-54); and Attachments No. 4 and No. 6 include negligible information on ports on the Sheksna River near Cherepovets. 25X1

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

I. Coal Mines in Borovich (58^o - 34^o)

A. 1. [redacted] two coal mines which are shown in the attached sketch, some 15 kilometers to the north of BOROVICH (58^o - 34^o)

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[redacted] and [redacted] another coal and clay mine, located to the southeast of the same city.

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In the first of (the mines) cited above [redacted] the depth to some 25 or 30 meters. The thickness of the vein varied between 40 and 60 centimeters. The quality of the coal extracted was inferior, slate type, very soft due to the moist mixture that it has. The difficulties of operation were as follows: (1) due to the small dimensions of the lode; the hammerers (miners) worked very uncomfortably, having to remain cramped (closed in), with the same difficulty encountered by those who had to take out the coal, (2) because of the constant shifting of soil and of its clay-like and moist composition, the passageways became obstructed, many of them completely, requiring new ones to be opened; the mentioned shifting of dirt annoyed the workers; and the cars that carried the coal to the elevator, often did not fit through the passages, making it necessary to prop the passages in many cases, to allow the cars to pass through; (3) the unhealthy working conditions due to the humid atmosphere; (4) the extensive water seepage, that made it necessary to have the pumps, that removed the water to the surface, working almost constantly.

Also considered as problems were the lamps, implements, and working tools, which often were not in working condition, much time being lost in going to change them for equipment in proper condition.

The number of miners that worked in each one of the three daily shifts in the mine pit ranged from 100 to 120 persons, of which more than half were prisoners and the remainder were free Russian citizens, including mostly women. Some 20 Russians in each shift worked on the surface.

The machinery [redacted] were the compression hammers, the elevator, and the pump for the extraction of water.

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The method of work consisted of the following: the hammerers cut the coal and loaded it on a kind of tin called a sled or sleigh; this sled has a rope on each end with which to pull it away when it has been loaded, unloading it and repeating the operation in the reverse direction. The coal was dumped from the sled onto the ground, where it was pounded into the cart, which was slid along the cart-way pushed by prisoners to the elevator where it was rolled on and raised to the surface, and from there on other rails, it was pushed to the coal pile. Also there was a very deep passage in this mine through which the carts could not fit. A "lenta" (lift) of some 40 centimeters width, drew up the coal about 20 meters where it then could be loaded into the carts.

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[redacted] the coal [redacted] transported in trucks toward the city, to the CHINCHILLA ~~farm~~ Camp, and [redacted] also to the nearby kolhoz where it was necessary to fight frosts in the potato crops. [redacted] the majority of the coal from this and other mines was destined for the industries of BOROVICH; they did not use coal in the private homes, because they were not given it.

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The calculation of daily production from this mine ranges between 65 or 70 ton.

2. [redacted] another mine very close to the first one in the same area to the north of BOROVICHI [redacted] had the same characteristics as the one described; with still more difficulties, due to a greater abundance of water. The depth of the pit was some 20 or 25 meters. The thickness of the lodes was also 40 to 60 centimeters; it was new construction and the passageways were more spacious. The quality of the coal was the same. The number of workers within the mine ranged between 30 to 40 prisoners and some 20 Russians, not taking into account those who worked on the surface. The machinery used and the method of work was the same as in the other mine. The production between the three daily work shifts is calculated at some 20 ton; quite inferior in comparison to the previously described mine.

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[redacted] another coal and clay mine that is also shown in the attached sketch.

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This said mine is some 1,000 meters distance to the southeast of the outskirts of BOROVICHI and some 3 kilometers to the north of the CHINCHILLA ~~San~~ Camp.

This mine does not have a railway link; the coal was transported in trucks to the city and the clay went by aerial carts on cables to the ceramics plant to the south of the city.

The depth of the pit was some 35 or 40 meters. The coal vein was a similar thickness to the other two mines, some 40 to 60 centimeters and clay was all through the soil they extracted. The coal was high in slate content and of inferior quality, being very moist, the same as that from the other mines. Clay was of more importance than coal in this mine.

The number of workers within this mine was some 150 in each shift; of which approximately 100 were prisoners and the remainder were free Russians, the majority being women. It is estimated that there were some 50 workers on the surface, all being Russians, in each of the three daily shifts.

The difficulties in exploitation were similar to the other mines previously described, due to the composition of the land, the excessive humidity, the lack of machinery and the poor condition of the implements and other tools of work.

The production of coal is calculated at some 20 ton daily. The production of clay for the ceramic works was in great volume and not calculable.

The method for coal extraction was the same as explained in the other mines, with the use of compression hammers and sleds to take the coal to the passageways. In the extraction of clay, they also worked with compression hammers, and with pickaxes and shovels.

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II. THE BOROVICHI ZONE

A. Topography

The city of BOROVICHI is surrounded by a great plain, and its surroundings, except for the features of the terrain are marked only by the meandering course of the River MSTa, which is not wide enough to permit navigation, although it is used to transport wood. This river runs through BOROVICHI in a south-northeast direction.

The areas situated to the north and northeast of the city are covered with pine tree forests and another tree which they call "Viriosa," that are white poplars. In the area some 20 kilometers south of the city was the beginning of a great forest of the previously mentioned species.

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The cultivation in this area is principally potatoes, and also some carrots and cabbage. Cereals are grown on a minor scale, especially wheat.

B. The City

It occupies an area of approximately eight square kilometers, with wide streets, some paved, with the majority of them dirt. Approximately in the center of the city there is a bridge over the River MSTa, that is all iron, of one span, with dimensions of 70x8 meters. The pavement on this bridge is of wooden pieces like paving blocks. It allows traffic to go in two directions at the same time and it also has steel laterals of one meter width.

The buildings are for the most part of wood and of only one floor; though there were also some of masonry and having two or three floors, some of the most recent constructions having four floors. Some streets had trees and public fountains, without elegance or ornaments of any kind. The general appearance of the city is dirty, though not as much as other cities in the USSR.

The city has a fireman's station with a watch tower, from which a look out is maintained constantly, due to the degree of combustibility of the dwellings.

C. Climate

The climate is dry and very cold in the winter, registering average temperatures of 20° below zero. The autumn and spring are very humid due to abundant rains, and in the summer when there are frequently heavy rain storms. The summer is comprised of the second half of June, July and the first half of August, when the maximum temperatures range between 15° and 25° (C). The first snow begins in the middle of October, and the thaw begins in April.

D. Activities of the Population

The principal activity of the population is channeled to the ceramic industry, with its three separate factories, although they are under the same management. Also many persons are employed in the mines, the "kolhozes," the "sovhozes," and to a smaller degree in the paper mill and other small industries that the source is not familiar with, but is sure must exist.

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I. PORTS:

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ports bordering along the long Sheksna River

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two in CHEREPOVETS, (59 -- 38); one of which of moderate importance and the other of even less importance, designed exclusively for passengers.

construction of other ports, more important than

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the previous two, to the West of the said city and some two kilometers from

the city settlement; said port should sustain the traffic of the aluminum industry, which ~~was mentioned as being installed, / being prepared for which~~ ^{reportedly was to be set up, and in preparation of which there} ~~was~~ ^{an} ~~concentration of~~ ^{general} exhibition machinery and construction machinery, that a free Russian could appreciate,

The ^{more important} port constructed in CHEREPOVETS, ~~more important~~, is ^{located} ~~to be found~~ East of the city, separated from the ~~sea~~ ^{city} by the Yagorba River, situated in a small bay, which forms ~~itself in its~~ ^{on the} left ~~border~~ ^{bank}, before the mouth of the ~~said~~ river in Sheksna. The pier of this port was of wood

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This port had one important traffic of its kind, and constantly being seen anchored there, were two or three barges and several more nearby. The merchandise which could be seen there were cereals, potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbages, salt, and in small quantity, agricultural machinery and trucks.

The other port of CHEREPOVETS, designed exclusively for passengers, is situated at the Southeast of the city, linked to the settlement. It has a regular movement of passengers and in it, they accommodate all -- the mail boats which pass through CHEREPOVETS, among which, the "Kalinin", "The October Revolution", and others. The pier is of wood, some 100 meters long, within some four or five meters in the water. one building which was linked to the pier, of wood and of three plants; the first of which was designed as waiting station and ticket office; the second and third, as long waiting rooms, which were dotted with litters.

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PORT OF SOKOL:

Through the city of SOKOL (59° - 40°) passes the Rukhona River, which [REDACTED] touches Sheksna, near the ~~said~~ city. In the ~~said~~ river, to the Northwest of the ~~said~~ city, ~~one encounters~~^{is} the port, whose pier is of wood, about 200 meters long, and about 4 meters in the water. [REDACTED] it was not of recent construction. The portuary zone was near a wooden barrier and it occupied an area of about 1,000 by 1,000 m. It only had one wooden building, which must have been the offices of the port officials, and a workshop for sawing and pulverizing wood, and into which workshop, wood was being delivered in small open cars over rails, and from which, ~~wood powder~~^{saw dust} was being withdrawn and delivered to the paper factory. [REDACTED] the entire esplanade was occupied by numerous ~~rows~~^{piles} of wood, which ~~was~~ destined for the same ~~single activity~~. *Treatment.*

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[REDACTED] the Sheksna River.

Said river has passenger and merchandize embarking and disembarking facility [REDACTED] a barge ~~at~~ ^{along the} ~~its~~ bank, fastened to a shrub, and linked to shore by a small bridge, through which, the loading and unloading operations were being effected.

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II. COAL MINES IN BOROVICHI:

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[REDACTED] the Kaolin (silicate and probably potassium) mine. This mine is about 500 m. from the suburbs of BOROVICHI at its Southeastern part; and from which mine a line of open cars emerged on cables, passing the city towards the North [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Many laborers, free Russians, worked in this mine, three shifts in 24 hours. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BOROVICHI [REDACTED] mines are extremely poor and because of which, they were not being exploited since production does not pay, and also because coal trains from [REDACTED] other mineral valleys stopped by this city. [REDACTED]

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C. BOROVISHI ZONE:

a) This zone is bound by a great prairie without accidental topographies other than the outline of the MSTA River, and a smooth slope which begins south of the city, and which extends farther south.

The city is traversed over from south to north by the Msta River, which is not navigable, but if used, only for transporting firewood in small rafts. Some two kilometers from the city, the prisoners extract ^{granite} stones from the river bed which were ~~granitic~~ and which were ~~being~~ used for the highways.

The soil is filled with sand, clayey and firm; ~~then~~ in a radius of 8 or 10 kilometers, there are no marshy zones.

The northeast zone, nearest to the city, approximately 8 kilometers ^{To} from the north, has a ^{rather dense} forest dense enough ^{of} pines, "habetos", willows and other species, which the Russians called "viriosa". The same type of forest extended to the south of the city, some 10 kilometers farther from it.

The principal crops were cereals, and also tubers and vegetables.

b) The town, in its urbane aspect, was dirty, like all Russian cities. Its houses were of rubble-work masonry and wood, mixed, or the latter predominating. There were no tall buildings. Passing ^{through} over the center of the town are two or three paved streets, the rest did not have any pavements and badly laid out.

The city ^{covers} occupies an ^{area} ~~extension~~ of approximately six or seven square kilometers.

c) The climate generally is dry. The summer is mild and cool, ~~and~~ this ^{included} embraced the middle of June and the middle of August; the medium temperatures fluctuated between 15 and 20 degrees. Winter begins in the middle of October and ends in the 15th of April; the temperatures fluctuated between 20 and 25 degrees below zero, several times, 35 below. In the spring and autumn, which are of brief duration, there was much rain and fog. The seasons ^{generally} changed briskly ~~generally~~. One infrequently sees the sun in winter, and when the sky clears of fog, the temperature diminishes. Because the quality of the soil is absorbent and impermeable, the thaw is not very muddy.

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d) The major activity in the town is the work in three potteries, ^{factories}, and also in the extraction of kaolin; the coal mines and paper factory, in small ^{proportion}, also employ ~~several~~ ^{the} people.

The work in agriculture was ~~being~~ done by the villagers near the city.

III. KARAGANDA ZONE (50°- 73°):

A. Coal Mines:

During the years 1948 and 1950, source ~~was~~ worked in the "Kirova", "Pierva Bis", "Mijailoska", and the No. 104 Mines.

a) "Kirova" Mine -- ^{located} ~~One comes across it~~ at the outskirts of the old city of KARAGANDA. It is very old, and

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the depth of the well as some 300 meters; ^{twelve-story} central galleries, some on top of the others. The thickness of the coal mine vein was some three meters, it being of good, hard ~~and~~ anthracite quality.

The exploitation difficulties are few, if there was enough humidity. In less than one year, there were two methane gas explosions, one of which of importance, it having completely destroyed one gallery.

Some 400 persons worked inside the mine in each of the three daily shifts. ^{the} the number of persons employed outside the mine varied between 80 and 100 per shift.

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The machinery that ^{was} ~~were~~ being used consisted of one drill per brigade, one machine extractor, which retrieved the coal from the vein to the loader, small open cars, which were being towed by electricity, with accumulators, two elevators, and a great number of air regenerators, and pumps to draw out the water.

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The labor method is as follows: The driller of each brigade made holes in the vein with compressor drills, which sank as much as two meters deep; thereafter, the dynamiter loaded ~~these~~ holes with dynamites which then ~~were~~ exploded electrically; then the extracting machine was moved nearby, into which the shovelers loaded the mineral, and the latter, which was a type of chain with drew and deposited it in the small open cars which were arranged like a train of as many as 9 units and towed by electric accumulators as far as the elevator where they entered one after the other. On the surface, also by rail, these open cars were taken to as far as the hopper, whose capacity was not inferior to the "30 M3", and from which, they were loaded automatically to the open railway cars.

The destination of this coal was uncertain, some locomotives which were seen there bore the inscriptions MAGNITOGORSK, GORKI, and also other points

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The daily production estimated, as some 4,000 Tm.

b) "Pierva bis" Mine: Also outside of the old zone of KARAGANDA city.

This mine is a new pit of another that has already been abandoned, and estimated to have been in production close to 50 years.

The depth of the well of same is some 50 m. The thickness of the coal vein was estimated to be some two meters. The quality of the coal is hard and good.

As to exploitation difficulty, one could say that humidity is very important, inasmuch as there was water emanation from this sight; it required the workers to go equipped with impermeable clothing and footwear also adapted to immersions, reason for which is that the person remaining under is constantly in danger. For excess humidity, the pumps must be working constantly to draw the water to the surface, and if some fail, water ~~was seen~~ immediately rises to its level.

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Some 200 person per shift of three shifts per day worked ^{inside} ~~in~~/this mine and some 60 persons per shift of the said number of shifts worked per day on the surface. The machinery in operation in this mine consisted of compressor drills, small open cars which were towed by electricity; two elevators and a "lienta" (fonetically), a machine provided with a belt of concave section, some 80 centimeters wide, and joined at its edges, although separated by approximately two centimeters, ^{by} two metallic plates to reinforce its capacity, trapezoid in shape, and gives the appearance of a sort of canal; serves to move the mineral from the vein to the loader.

The labor method is identical to that described in the "Kirova" Mine, as is also the coal's destination.

The daily coal production fluctuated between 1,800 to 2,000 Tm.

c) Mijailloska Mine. ^{located at} ~~One comes across its location~~ some three kilometers from the new KARAGANDA city, and some nine kilometers from the old KARAGANDA city. This mine is believed to be in existence not more than 15 years. It still had no well, because the mineral was being extracted from the land's surface, in an area which is approximately one square kilometer. Does not know the thickness of the vein. The coal's quality is hard. They were also trying to extract sulphur and slate.

Difficulties do not exist in exploitation. It was being worked by only one shift at day time by some 60 persons.

The machinery in use were compressor drills and excavators. The veins are being worked vertically, penetrating it by some 60 centimeters. The drillers made holes and the dynamiters loaded them, discharging them electrically; this operation ended, the excavator machine loaded the coal directly to the small open cars.

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Near each coal vein, whose half ^{width} measured 2'50 by 3 m.

is a sulphur mineral vein, eight by nine meters wide, and near the latter was the slate mineral vein, which is four by five meters wide.

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Same method in coal extraction is used for other minerals.

Parralleled to and near each ~~one~~ of the three or four veins where they worked, ~~they put~~ ^{was} a railroad line, ^{the} whose rails were bolted down to steel ties, and ~~at the road ends~~ could easily be displaced from one place to another.

The coal from this mine is destined for various points, like that from the "Kirova" mine. The sulphur mineral was being transported to a factory called "Quimica Savod"; that it was not necessary for one to look for it very far.

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The daily coal production in this mine is estimated to be some 700 or 800 Tm.

d) Coal Mine and sulphur mineral No. 104. This mine is some 18 or 20 kilometers from the new city of KARAGANDA.

They started to build this mine in either 1946 or 1947, and it was not even in full production in 1949. According to what was ~~being~~ said, it is only in this KARAGANDA mine where good modern safety conditions, techniques and exploitation ~~have been put together~~ ^{are used}. The vault of the central gallery is plastered and had electric light; the lateral sub-galleries were propped with iron trusses, which were ~~being~~ hoisted or lowered by disposing mechanics in the manner of "cats", and the latters appeared like individual columns, with platforms in each end, which rested on the floor and ceiling of the sub-galleries.

The well's depth was from 15 to 20 m. The thickness of the vein fluctuated between 2 or 3 meters.

The coal was antracite and of good hard quality. The vein of the sulphur mineral was from 5 to 6 meters thick, with great mineral wealth. There ~~were no~~ exploitation difficulties. Since there was no full production yet, construction, on the contrary, continues; some 50 workers worked in each shift of three shifts daily, under the ground. On the

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surface and in the building construction, where they said they were going to install laboratories and all ~~the~~ industry which could be derived from coal and sulphur, some 1,000 individuals worked in only one shift during the day.

The machinery being used ^{was} ~~were~~ as follows: One coal cutting machine, (a sort of small tractor which is ^{moved} ~~displaced~~ by a ^{chain} ~~system of chain~~, with an articulate arm which supports a steel disc, with teeth, which could cut into the vein vertically and horizontally); air compressed drill; small open cars towed by electric with accumulators; four elevators (two of which for coal and the other two for sulphur mineral); pumps for extracting water, although they were not functioning because it was a dry mine; some fans; one "lienta", three meters wide and some 300 meters long, which in acclivity went smoothly until the surface; one extractor machine, which automatically retrieved the coal and sulphur from the veins until the central galleries; and a sort of automatic drill [redacted] was mounted over the top of a tripod. The entire electric installation, as were the automatic drill and coal extractor, were of new construction [redacted]

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The method of labor consisted of the following: The cutting machine, penetrating the vein some 50 centimeters, made some notches vertically and horizontally, then the driller made some holes that were loaded with dynamites and later exploded by ~~the~~ dynamiter; the shovelers then loaded the coal in the extractor, which the latter drew as far as the central gallery and loaded automatically in small open cars. These small open cars were towed by electricity and conducted to the elevators, by rail. Once on the surface, these small open cars were conducted by electricity as far as the washers, where the coal was classified, hard coal carried to the hopper and the anthracite to another; they made briquettes out of the coal powder.

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The same type of labor was ~~being~~ used in the sulphur mineral, with the difference that the small open cars ⁱⁿ the surface, led to the chemical section [] leaving as products, sulphuric acid, powder, resin, gum elastic and coal briquettes; *other* raw material [] entering this chemical section, besides the mineral products of this mine, was a specie of small plant or shrub, in small open cars, which came from KARABAS (this Karabas word, [] a vulgar name for it and unofficial, the true name for it being KAR-LAG, which means fields of KARAGANDA, and the said word means a huge penal town, where all who are there are deportees from the U. S. S. R. and from the satellite countries). This small plant is known there by the name of Ebea LatejMichurin.

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The "lienta" removed to the surface, the soil, rocks and waste, which were then taken to the furnace and converted into slag, which were being used for making the highways firm. These slags ^{was} were also being mixed with cement and made into blocks for construction purposes. They are very useful because they are solid, light and easy to adhere to construction materials.

The coal's ~~destination~~ ^{was sent} are to various places, just like that which is being produced from the mines already described above.

The production was still very little, because priority was being given to the construction on the surface. []

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B. TOPOGRAPHY:

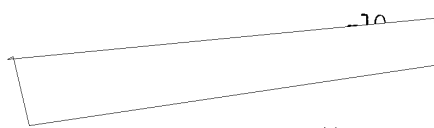
- a) Karaganda is a zone which is completely a steppe, without ^{any} vegetation, ~~of any genus. Its soil has only a small~~ ^{having very little} pasture land. All is flat within a radius of some 80 kilometers around the city, without much accidental topographies, except the current of the small brook which skirts the city, and by means of a small covered gravelled dyke and with a deposit of some 20 meters high over the same, is the water supply of both zones of the city.

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- b) The town has more than one million inhabitants, between the two zones which divide the city; 90 percent of whom are "Kasejos", of Arab origin, custom, idiom and religion. The remaining 10 percent are mostly Russians, who are disliked by the natives.

The city is divided into two zones or districts, separated from each other by some 3 or 4 kilometers, with no travel communication between them, and known as New KARA ANDA and Old KARA ANDA.

The old zone is ~~constituted by~~ a dense settlement of clay adobe homes, of only one ^{section} plant and some wooden ones of 2 or 3 ^{sections} plants; it did not follow the lines of urbanization, very dirty, with unpaved roads, no sidewalks, with the exception of a center which is paved, and completely without urban transportation. This zone shelters some 800,000 inhabitants, almost all of them natives.

The new zone is of recent construction, of appropriate urbanization, its houses being of modern style and of 4 or even 6 or 7 ^{sections} plants.

These houses are basically of stone, bricks or cement blocks.

This new zone has modern underground tunnels and urban transportation, such as ~~some~~ autobuses which traversed the zone from one end to the other on its principal streets. Some 200,000 people live in these houses, mostly the social, industrial and military leaders of the city and its environs. All the streets in this zone are asphalted and this zone, in appearance, is like that of a modern European city.

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c) Its climate is the most extreme in the Soviet Union, very dry, and its seasonal changes, very brusque. One could practically say that spring and autumn do not ~~exist~~^{exist}. The thaw begins in the second fortnight of April, and in the middle of May, the weather ~~was~~^{is} already warm ~~which~~^{and} lasts until the middle of September. It started to snow in the Middle of October; the intense cold lasted until the thaw.

The medium temperatures in the summer fluctuated between 30 and 40 degrees, frequently rising as high as 60 degrees. The medium temperatures during winter were from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, sometimes going as low as 60 degrees below zero. In this brusque changes in the temperature, it is frequent that in the summer, during the day, the people experienced 60 degree temperature which descends to zero degrees at night. Also in the winter, an intensely cold day was immediately followed by a mild night temperature.

It is frequently lashed by wind known as "buran", which in the summer is most troublesome, for it blows sand, and in the winter, the blizzards ~~which made~~^{make} traffic impossible due to almost zero visibility, and which ~~made~~^{make} it necessary for them to conduct the workers to the mines by cables which are everywhere in this zone.

d) The people's activities are confined principally to working in the mines, and in whatever industry there is. Nobody does agricultural work, because arable land only exists about 90 kilometers from this city.

IV. SOVIET WORK CAMPS:

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[REDACTED] construction of the Transmanchurian railroad which leads to Central China. [REDACTED] workers

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[REDACTED]

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were being forced to work on this railroad until they ^{death} were ~~dead~~ [redacted]
one could say that each steel tie in this railroad represents a dead
man. These slave workers performed everything, peasant or unskilled
labors.

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The character and nature of the Soviet youth is very complex. Subjected to intense political indoctrination during their tender years, they learned from this matter more than any youth of their age in other Western countries, and they surrendered to this creed sincerely. But when they become adults and faced with the realities of life in their work and in society, they realized that what they learned was only a fable, although they still remain faithful to it. Only those who have party, syndicate or other organism responsibilities have to live it. Others only believe it, for they have not known any other political system, and since they have been constantly listening to propaganda which tells them that their country is the richest and most cultured due to this system; that the workers of other countries are subdued by capitalism and unable to make decisions of their own.

Their moral formation is very deficient, so that they shun personal responsibility, very frequently, cowards, who will not even save the life of a dying person, even if he happens to be a member of his own family. They allow anyone to die without lifting a finger, as long as they do not have to deal with the police or with the authorities.

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Repeating, one could say that the Soviet youth is divided into two groups: One is made up of those who make plans for their future, with political ambition within the Party, syndicates and other organisms. The other group, which is in the majority, is integrated with the rest of the youth.

Those belonging to the first group are fanatics in the Communist creed; they impose on and indoctrinate everyone, not hesitating at being knaves, living actively and sacrificing, if need be, even their own parents, as long as they reach their political goal.

Those in the second group, even though their early lives paralleled those who are in the first group, later become the latter's opposite in activities and in society. They learn to note the meaning of privileges, the lack of freedom of movement and expression, and the constant threat. They thought of making changes, but for fear of punishment, such changes which they contemplated ~~to make~~ never materialized, that is, except those which they could do, when occasion permits. They think, nevertheless, as Communists, for it is the politics which they had to learn, and principally because they heard no other politics or propaganda that could negate it. Those who are in this group and who are in the majority remain lazy, and due to fear, faithful and submissive to all commands, at least, it so appears.

4.

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Those who earned a little money were able to improve their condition a little. Improvement was considered and contributions were collected from all ages, even though in small amounts.

When the Allies landed in Europe in 1944, for a period of two or three months, notable improvement was made in food, discipline and everything. They opened some churches for services, military personnel changed their uniforms, and the "International" was substituted for the "Stalinists" and other national anthems. These improvements lasted for two or three months, then back to the same situation again, except the changes that were made in the uniforms and in the national anthems.

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25X1

shoulder patches of gold color, with blue ribbon around it and a red longitudinal stripe; the subordinate officials wore red shoulder patches with blue ribbon; the top of their caps, of all of them, was of blue color.

C. Life in the camp:

1. Each barrack occupies approximately an area of 50 by 8 m., and each was occupied by some 300 persons. The meal consisted of the following: One plate of cabbage soup, oatmeal, turnips, cucumber, or something of this sort, in the morning, again the same thing for lunch and supper. The said soup was very light and without fat. For the entire day, they were given 600 grams of bread, 17 grams of sugar and a small cup of tea. Later they added to the ^{midday} soup of the ^{dish} midday, a second plate which consisted of 150 grams of cooked wheat or 70 grams of herring sardines (dry and salty). There were two food stores in the vicinity of the camp, guarded by soldiers, semi-subterranean, and occupying an area of 50 by 8 m.

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They worked 54 hours per week.

D. Relations between the prisoners and the civilians of the locality.

1.

CHEREPOVETS and its vicinity did not appear to have been formerly shut off to outsiders.

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9. [redacted] one important strike in BORNUA in 1933, in which [redacted] the prisoners seized the camp, disorganized the guards, but that after the arrival of reinforcement from the State, the strike was broken and subsequently followed by an ^{terrible} internal massacre. [redacted]

25X1

V. SOVIET CAMPS FOR PRISONERS:

a) MAKARINO Camp in CHEREPOVETS (59° - 38°):

A. This camp is approximately 500 by 300 m. in area.

1. It is located E. of CHEREPOVETS, a distance of about 1,000 m., N. of the Shekna River, and joined to the village of MAKARINO.

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[redacted]
[redacted] There were some 1,200 prisoners [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] There were no Russian prisoners. There has not been any considerable change in the number of prisoners in this camp, since the number of those entering and leaving was constant.

2. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] contracts are being made between this camp and the outside.

B. Security in and management of the camp:

1. Guards consisted of some 100 soldiers and 3 officers of the regular army. They wore khaki uniforms with black patches on the shoulders for the enlisted men and gold with stripes for the officers; some of their caps have black hoop, and the top and the rest of the cap, khaki.

25X1

[redacted] There were some 20 administrative employees, one-half of whom were officials and the rest, subordinate officials, all members of the M. V. D. They also wore khaki uniforms, the officers'

SECRET

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5. The M. V. D.'s special congress in 1945 ^{continued to} ~~form~~ with condemned Russian citizens to camps, ~~with ease as always.~~ *just as before*
6. The reaction of the Russian civilians to Stalin's death and to the detention and shooting of BERIA was that of great jubilation. ^{So} ~~The~~ many workers ~~then~~ got drunk that the police had to put a stop to it and punish the drunkards. The prisoners' reaction was even more jubilant ~~than that~~ of the civilians. The Party members remained quiet, as were the members of the M. V. D., not knowing what the future ~~was~~ reserved for them.
7. The same rigid rules which existed in the camps continued after the detention and death of BERIA. Nothing changed in the administration of the camps.
8. The Soviet people in general knows nothing about the West, except that which they hear through the propaganda of the Bolshevik activities, a reason why they are indifferent to the life they live as compared to that in the civilized world. Others do not demonstrate openly, because those who made comments were severely punished, for ^{example} ~~instance~~, the Soviet occupation troops who saw better living conditions abroad. Knowledge of the West is hidden from the public in general. They are disinterested to life, and do not understand that the misery of the workers was considerable, compared to that of the political mediators, as well as the Party or the M. V. D. members, who were generally hated.

In the Republics of GEORGIA and ARMENIA, which are of Catholic origin, and in all countries which are of Arabic origin, hatred of the Soviets and of Communism is being demonstrated by many persons, inclusive of the youth, although educated in the Soviet style. ^{The} ~~Family~~ concept is conserved in the ~~said~~ republics.

SECRET

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[redacted] the inhab-
itants of the town hated the prisoners. [redacted]

[redacted] These

inhabitants similarly hated the custodian of the camps, and all the privileged elements who did not work physically. They denounced ~~to the police~~, prisoners who fled or escape, for fear of punishment.

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. From MAKARINO to BOVOROSKI, on foot, a walk of some six hours, with some 600 prisoners. The route crossed the Yagorba River, and the city of CHEBPOVETS, in the East-West direction. All reached the destination camp.

The second transfer, also from this camp to BOVOROSKI, was also conducted in the same circumstances, with the only difference that there were only some 20 prisoners in this group.

b) BOVOROSKI Camp (59°-38°):

- A. Camp occupied an area of approximately 1,200 by 800 m.

1. [redacted] *It is located*
~~One comes across it to the~~
~~West of and~~ *to the West of* some three kilometers ~~from~~ *from* CHEBPOVETS.

25X1

[redacted]

25X1

There were some 1,000 prisoners [redacted]

[redacted] prisoners,

mostly commanding officers and officers. There were no Russian prisoners. The number of prisoners constantly fluctuated.

SECRET

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25X1

25X1

2. [redacted] the enlargement of the camp, hauling materials; a job ^{done by} which the majority of prisoners ~~did~~.

25X1

[redacted] construction of a bridge over the Yagorba River; some 2,000 prisoners worked on this bridge and about 500 brigades at the electric station, railroad and in agriculture; the rest were foremen, officials and some generals who were inactive with respect to works outside the camp.

The work was supervised by the camp the first time, and during the second time, supervision was made by the centers where it was accomplished. The quantity of the daily work is equivalent to a normal work day. Not being given professional quality.

in

B. Vigilance/and management of the camp:

1. The first time, there were about 100 soldiers and 3 or 4 officers, as guards, all from the regular army.

They wore khaki ~~color~~ uniforms and their patches on their shoulders were black; their caps were khaki with black rim.

The administrative employees were from the M. V.D., all officials and sub-officials.

The second time there were about 300 soldiers, under the command of a lieutenant colonel with 10 or 12 officers, as guards.

All of them were from the M. V. D. and ^{they} dressed in khaki uniforms, with red patches on their shoulders with blue ribbon around it and khaki caps with small crowns which are of the same blue color.

The administrative employees of the camp were officials and subofficials, also from the M. V. D., numbering about 50 or 60.

The treatment which the prisoners received from the guards was abominable.

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25X1

25X1

C. Life in the camp:

1. The size of the barracks was about 70 by 12m. Each sheltered,

25X1

[redacted] about 250 prisoners [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] as many as 600 and 700 prisoners.

2. The daily food ration for soldier and subofficial prisoners consisted of three plates of vegetable or cereal soup, very light, without fats, for the entire day, and a second plate in midday of 150 grams of wheat, millet, barley, oats or birdseed, boiled with one ladleful of oil. They were given 600 gms. of bread and 17 gms. of sugar for the entire day. The food for the officials was identical, but prepared with margarine, butter or sunflower oil. The bread ration was also 600 gms., but whiter. They were also being given 34 grams of sugar, 15 cigarettes, and a small ration of butter or margarine.

There were seven food stores near the camp's exit; each occupying 60 by 10 m. of surface. [redacted]

25X1

the stores

[redacted] could be able to supply the camp for a period of three months; they were guarded by soldiers; they were provided with trucks. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

3. There was no remuneration for their work. [redacted]

25X1

They worked

8 or 9 hours daily, and about 50 or 52 hours weekly.

D. The prison personnel's relations with the civilians in the locality:

1. They were not permitted to visit the towns which border the camp.

~~Since CHEREPOVETS was common to this camp and to that of MAKARINO, the latter remains confirmed in the former camp.~~

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. The first transfer to PIATCHASKINO camp was made by freight train; took about 36 hours; each car carrying about 80 prisoners, train consisted of about 40 cars. Route was CHEREPOVETS*VOLOGDA-PIATCHASKINO.

25X1

25X1

-20-

One hundred eighty prisoners arrived at the new camp from which they departed.

C. PIATCHASKINO CAMP, NEAR SOKOL (59°-- 40°):

A. It occupies an area of about 500 by 300 m. and was especially for detention.

1. [redacted]

*It is located
One finds it SW.*

25X1

of the town of PIATCHASKINO, it being part of its urban settlement.

[redacted] There were 3,000 prisoners [redacted] in this camp, no Russians, although there were some of them in the nearby camps. There was no considerable fluctuation in the number of prisoners.

25X1

2. [redacted]

The

25X1

prisoners worked mixed with Russian prisoners in the metalurgic industries which were there. Labor was supervised by the industries. *which were located* These industries could be found West of the town, between the latter and the Sukhona River. The daily work produced by each individual prisoner was superior to a normal work-day, since to produce less meant abolishment of food for the prisoner.

Workers had no professional capacity, but *were placed* ~~he who has~~ ~~was put~~ to work in the proper place where he had *it* ~~his~~ *a specialized profession.* ~~specialty.~~

B. Vigilance in and management of the camp:

1. The number of the guards was about 100, soldiers and officers, all from the M. G. B., ~~and~~ they all maltreated the prisoners. They wore khaki uniforms, with shoulder patches of blue and red ribbon around them, and khaki caps with red small crowns. The officers could be set apart from the soldiers by their shoulder patches which were gilded, with red ribbon and one or two blue longitudinal stripes. There were about 40 administrative employees, also officials and subofficials of the M. G. [redacted]

25X1

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25X1

C. Life in the camp:

1. Each barracks which was about 50 by 10 m. housed approximately 300 prisoners.

Food ration was based upon the production of the previous day, and according to which, those completing their daily production quota of 100% were given vegetable soup in the morning, another at midday with a second plate of 150 gms. of some boiled cereal, and more soup at night. Also being given to them were 600 gms. of bread and 17 gms. of sugar.

If prisoners only produced 50% of their quota, their food was reduced into one-half, as were the bread and sugar.

There were about 10 food stores near and outside this camp which supplied not only this one but 6 or 7 other camps for Russian prisoners which were nearby. Each store was about 50 by 12 m. [redacted]

25X1

turn over
[redacted] *a rapid*
~~were briskly coming in and out; that~~ they received supplies by train which frequently passed very nearby. These food stores which delivered supplies to the nearby camps ~~were coming~~ by trucks. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] the provisions for these stores ~~were~~ *came* coming from VOLGDA. 25X1

2. There was no pay for their labor. They were made to work 8 hours daily and 48 hours per week; they rested 4 days per month.

D. PRISONERS' RELATIONS WITH THE CIVILIANS IN THE LOCALITY:

1. They were not permitted to visit the towns near the camp. Only contact they had with the local civilians was with some Russians where they worked, and these Russians manifested sympathy and compassion for the prisoners, and hatred of the guards.

There were no cases of prisoners escaping, but [redacted] *would have*
[redacted] had there been any, ~~that~~ the civilians / denounced the escapee to the authorities, much as it ~~would~~ be against their will, for fear that they could be compromised if they did not do so.

25X1

25X1

SECRET

25X1

25X1

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

25X1

About 50 prisoners [] departed from PIATCHASKINO, all reaching their destination.

d. SOKOL CAMP:

A. Occupies an area of about 600 by 500 m.

1. [] ^{located} ~~One comes~~ ^{S.W.} ~~across it~~ to the ~~SE. from~~ the town of SOKOL and about 1,000 m. from it. []

25X1

25X1

There were about 4,000 prisoners; no Russians.

Every month, about 100 prisoners were ~~being~~ transferred; they discharged those who were ^{not fit} ~~debilitated~~ for work and brought in from CHEREPOVETS and other camps those who were strong.

2. [] unloading firewood from the port and ~~in~~ loading paper to the train. [] prisoners also ^{did the same work} ~~worked doing the same,~~ in three shifts per day.

25X1

25X1

Work was supervised by the paper industry. Paper factory was part of the town, at its NE end, next to the elbow which forms the Sukhona River. []

25X1

Daily work produced by an individual was equal to a normal work-day. Workers had no professional capacity, but he who had a specialty was put together with those like him in the said factory.

B. Security in and management of the camp:

1. Guards consisted of about 150 soldiers and 4 officers, all from the M. V. D. Treatment they received from these guards was bad,

25X1

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25X1

25X1

although better than in the previous camp. There were about 30 administrative employees, officials and subofficials, also M. V. D. members. Guards and administrative employees wore similar uniforms, khaki caps with blue tops and red shoulder patches with blue ribbon, for soldiers and subofficials, and gilded shoulder patches with blue ribbon and one or two red longitudinal stripes for the officers.

C. Life in the camp:

1. Each barracks was about 50 by 10 m. in size, and each housed about 300 prisoners.

The daily food ration consisted, like that in the other camps, of three plates of vegetable soup daily, and at noon, a second plate of boiled cereal, 600 gms. of bread, and 17 gms. of sugar.

There were two food stores, each 80 by 12 m. in size.

25X1

These stores were being guarded by soldiers from the M. V. D.

2. One received money for one's work in the following manner: He who completed his daily production quota and exceeded it by 101% received a reward of 300 rubles per month. One who exceeded his daily quota by 75% received a reward of 200 rubles per month; and one who exceeded his daily quota by 50% received a reward of 100 rubles per month. One who did not reach the last figure received nothing.

The camp reserved 500 rubles for each individual.

Engineers or technical experts, collected 300 rubles per month, and were not being subjected to quotas.

. They worked 8 hours daily and 48 hours weekly; they rested 4 days per month.

25X1

25X1

D. Camp's personnel's relation with the civilians of the locality:

1. They were not permitted to visit any town. Civilians were not ex-prisoners.

The inhabitants of the locality had admiration and affection for the prisoners, considering them more cultured and industrious. They ~~said~~ inhabitants hated the guards.

[] not known any case of prisoners escaping from this camp, [] that had there been any, the escapee would have been denounced by the inhabitants to the authorities, although they would have regretted taking this measure.

25X1

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. [] moved by freight train from this camp to MAKARINO, the trip taking three days, [] 80 [] prisoners, all of them in the same single car. ^{The} ~~said~~ train consisted of 30 cars.

25X1

The route was SOKOL-PIATCHASKINO-VOLOGDA-CHE'EPOVETS. The 80 prisoners who departed from this camp arrived at their destination.

e. DCHESJASKAN DETENTION CAMP:

- A. It occupies approximately an area of 1,200 by 1,000 m.

1. [] ^{It is located} ~~One finds this camp~~

25X1

6. and about three kilometers from DCHESJASKAN. []

[] There were about 2,500 prisoners then in this camp, no Russians. []

25X1

2. Work [] in a stone quarry. This type of work was something new to all the prisoners. []

25X1

[] the stone was for the foundation of the DCHESJASKAN-BALKHAS. []

SECRET

25X1

work produced by one individual was equivalent to one workday; no professional quality.

25X1

B. Security in and management of the camp:

1. There was no permanent garrison; since next to this city was an important headquarters of the regular army and one battalion used to arrive at the camp daily. They wore khaki uniforms with black shoulder patches and khaki caps with stripes on the black rims. They treated the prisoners very badly, since these guards, mostly Mongols, "Yakutios" and "Samoyedos", were semi-savages. The administrative employees, about 20 of them, officials and subofficials, were from the M. V. D.

C. Life in the camp:

1. The size of each barracks was about 80 by 12 m. and it housed about 350 prisoners. The food ration was identical to that in the previous camps.

There were about eight food stores, as large as the barracks, and located next to the camp. All of these food stores were empty, except two or three. [redacted] the food products the stores had [redacted] were of very small quantity. They were guarded by soldiers, being restocked by railroad, not very often.

25X1

2. There was no remuneration for work. [redacted]

25X1

There was no definite working hours; to complete the quota one puts in either six or eight hours.

They rested four Sundays per month.

25X1

25X1

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D. Prisoners' relations with the civilians of the locality:

They were not permitted to visit any town.

Does not know how to answer this part.

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. [] to camp No. 3 of KARAGANDA, in three freight cars, the trip taking two days. The freight cars were different ^{size} ~~if they were big~~, ^{the large ones} they carried 80 prisoners, and ^{the} ~~if~~ small, only 40 prisoners. This train consisted of 50 freight cars. The route was direct ~~to~~ KARAGANDA.

25X1

Two thousand four-hundred prisoners who were on this transfer reached their destination.

f. CAMP NUMBER 3 OF KARAGANDA (50° - 73°):

A. It occupies approximately an area of 300 by 200 m.

1. Camp No. 3 is about three kilometers from the old KARAGANDA zone and about five kilometers from the new KARAGANDA zone.

[] There were about 2,400 prisoners, no Russians.

25X1

There had not been considerable fluctuation in the number of prisoners in this camp.

25X1

2. [] ^{done} a quarry, [] construction of houses and a metalurgical factory, which would be known (phonetically) as RUDA REMONT SABOD. All the personnel in this camp was divided to work in the above mentioned projects, more in a slag and cement block factory for ~~the~~ construction and for asphaltting the streets of the new KARAGANDA.

25X1

The work was supervised by the centers []

25X1

Daily work produced by an individual was equal to a normal work-day.

Worker had no professional capacity.

B. Security in and management of the camp:

1. There were about 150 guards, officers and enlisted men, all members of the M. V. D., wearing the same uniforms as heretofore described in the other camps.

These guards were ^{kindler to} ~~more gentle with~~ the prisoners in this camp than in the other camps.

This camp had about 20 administrative employees, officials and subofficials, all also from the M. V. D.

C. Life in the camp:

1. There were no barracks in this camp. However, it had two big buildings of three plants, and in each of which were lodged about 800 prisoners, and the remainder of whom lived in tents.

Food ration was identical to the other camps heretofore mentioned.

It had only one food store [redacted]

25X1

This food store occupied about 80 by 12 m. of surface. It was under the custody of the soldiers, and it was provided with trucks. [redacted]

25X1

2. The monthly pay for those completing the 100% work quota was equivalent to 475 rubles, but from which sum certain amounts were being deducted for the maintenance of each individual. The amount which each normally and actually collected, and this included even the specialists, was about 120 rubles per month.

They worked 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week.

D. Relation of the prisoners in this camp with the civilians in the locality:

1. Prisoners in this camp were not allowed to visit the city, or the other towns. KARAGANDA was full of deportees from all parts of the U. S. S. R.

The inhabitants were friendly to the prisoners but not to the

25X1

SECRET

25X1

guards whom they considered invaders.

Fugitives were denounced by the civilians to the police, as was the case in all parts of the Soviet Union, for fear of punishment.

E. Transfer from this camp to another camp:

1. [] 80 [] prisoners [] moved from this camp to camp No. 4, in trucks, each of which carried 20 men. The route crossed old KARAGANDA.

25X1

All the 80 prisoners reached their destination.

g) CAMP NUMBER 4 OF KARAGANDA:

A. It occupies about 200 by 200 m. of surface.

1. Camp number 4 ^{was located on} ~~could be found in~~ the outskirts of old KARAGANDA.

[] There were about 1,500 prisoners in this camp, no Russians among them.

25X1

There was no considerable fluctuation in the number of prisoners in this camp.

25X1

2. [] "Kirova" and "Pierva Bis" Mines. [] prisoners [] worked in these same mines.

25X1

The work in these mines was supervised by the manager of these mines. The average daily coal production per individual was about 3 Tm.

Worker had no professional capacity.

B. Security in and management of the camp:

1. There were about 60 guards, among whom were soldiers, 10 or 12 subofficers and 2 officers, all from the M. V. D., and wearing the same type of uniforms ^{were being worn by} that the guards in the other camps.

The kind of treatment these guards gave the prisoners was bad.

The camp had about 20 administrative employees, officials and sub-officials, also from the M. V. D.

SECRET

25X1

C. Life in the camp:

1. The barracks were about 50 by 10 m. in area, and each were lodged about 200 prisoners.

The food was identical to that of the other camp. All those who met the work quota were each given a supply of 14 gms. of butter, margarine or lamb's fat, 250 gms. of bread, and 3 gms. more of sugar.

25X1

The remuneration for the work in this camp was the same as that which the prisoners received in the other camp, although the quota in this camp is easier to exceed and because of which, a limit was set up in such a way as not to enable each to collect more than 300 rubles per month.

Pay varied according to the quantity of work done but not according to the type of work being done.

They had to work 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week.

D. Prisoners' relations with the civilians of the city:

1. The answer to this part is identical to those heretofore mentioned about the other camps.

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. From this camp, subject with 100 other prisoners, moved to Camp No. 20, in trucks, about 20 prisoners in each truck, and the trip took about 5 hours.

The route was through the steppe, and they did not pass through any towns.

All the prisoners reached their destination.

h) CAMP NUMBER 20 OF KARAGANDA:

A. This camp is about 1,000 by 600 m. in area.

1. Camp No. 20 is about 25 kilometers from KARAGANDA.

25X1

This camp then held about 1,200 prisoners. At one time, however,

25X1

~~SECRET~~

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25X1

it held as many as approximately 2,400. There were no Russian prisoners. The number of prisoners declined to about 1,200 because of transfer to other camps for repatriation purposes.

2. [redacted] at Mine No. 104 [redacted] in this camp. All [redacted] prisoners did the same, whether in or on the surface of the mine, either tending the rails or working in the building construction.

25X1

25X1

Work in the mine was supervised by the manager of the mine. The amount of work produced daily by each individual was equivalent to a $1\frac{1}{2}$ working day, since the quotas are impossible to meet in 8 hours; that one frequently was obliged to work 12 hours per day.

Worker had no professional capacity.

B. Security in and management of the Camp:

There were about 150 guards in this camp, and among the soldiers were some 20 subofficers and 4 or 5 officers, all from the M. V. D. They wore khaki uniforms with red patches on their shoulders, with blue ribbon for the enlisted men and subofficials, and for officers, gilded shoulder patches with blue ribbon and one or two red longitudinal stripes. They wore khaki caps with small blue crowns. The administrative officials and subofficials wore the same type of uniforms, and there were about 15 of them, all from the M. V. D. also.

The treatment the prisoners received from some of these guards was abominable.

C. Life in the camp:

1. The barracks were semi-subterranean, each of which was about 40 by 50 m. in area. Each barracks held about 70 or 80 prisoners. The meal consisted of three plates of vegetable soup per day, at midday, a second plate of about 150 gms. of some cooked cereal,

600 gms. of bread and 10

[redacted] of sugar for the entire day. There

25X1

~~SECRET~~

25X1

were three food stores, semi-subterranean, outside the camp,
each occupying a surface of about 60 by 10 m.

25X1

they are being

abolished, because they were being emptied of their stocks by
the prisoners, and ^{the} ~~said~~ stocks ~~being~~ turned over to the M. G. B.
forces and taken away by the Russian prisoners.

2. The prisoners did not receive pay for their labor, because
it was impossible for them to meet their quotas. The camp ~~kept~~
~~on reserve~~ ^{with held} 475 rubles every month for the maintenance of each
individual. Pay varied due to the amount of work done but not
because of its type.

One had to work an average of 10 hours per day, or 60 hours
per week.

D. Relations of the prisoners with the civilians of the locality:

Prisoners were not allowed to visit the city or nearby towns,
unless they were only passing through them to work with guards.

The answer to this part is the same as that given in
Camp 3.

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. [] transferred to the CHINCHILIA CAMP
in BOROVICHI, in freight trains, a trip which took 12 days. Eighty
prisoners were transported in each of the big cars and 40 prisoners
in the small ones. The number of the freight cars varied during
the trip, because some cars were either hooked to the train or
unhitched from the train in many stations.

25X1

The route was by way of NARANKANDA-AKHOLINSK-PETROPAVLOSK and
by the line of the Transsiberian to Moscow; the trip was continuous
and without any transfer until the freight train reached BOROVIC I.

25X1

The 480 prisoners who were being transferred in this trip reached
BOROVICHI.

25X1

i) CHINCHILLA CAMP IN BOROVICHI (58° - 34°):

A. It occupies an area of 800 by 400 m.

1. [redacted] this camp [redacted] ~~it~~ ^{was} ~~come~~

25X1

~~located across this camp~~ to the South of BOROVICHI and about two kilometers from its suburbs, near the highway which leads to POSAD.

This

25X1

camp held about 700 prisoners, among whom were 40 foreign women deportees.

There were no Russian prisoners.

2. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] The rest of the prisoners worked in the coal mines, in the ceramic and paper factories.

Work was supervised by the management of these industries. The work produced by each individual was equivalent to a normal working day.

Worker has no professional capacity.

B. Security in and management of the camp:

1. There were about 80 guards, among whom were soldiers, about 15 subofficers, and 3 or 4 officers, all from the M. V. D., dressed in uniforms with shoulder patches, which the guards in the other camps wore. There were about 15 administrative employees which consisted of officials and subofficials, who were also from the M. V. D.

They treated the prisoners badly, although individually, some were good.

C. Life in the camp:

1. There were two types of barracks, some of which ^{covered} ~~occupy~~ a surface of 60 by 10 m., and others which ^{covered} ~~occupy~~ a surface of 40 by 10 m., and in which were lodged about 200 and 130 prisoners, respectively.

The food ration was identical to the other heretofore named camps. There were 3 food stores, at the entrance of the camp, 2 of which were semi-subterranean, and each of which occupied a surface of 60 by 10 m.

25X1

25X1

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[redacted] these stores were ~~bein~~ supplied by trucks which picked up the goods from the city railroad station. Vegetable and potatoes from the nearby "koljos" were also ~~being~~ delivered very frequently, in the summer, to ~~this~~ stores, by ~~these~~ trucks.

2. The workers principally collected money from work in the mines and in small amounts from the ceramic factories for cutting firewood.

25X1

[redacted] the pay was based on the amount of work which each worker did.

They worked 8 hours per day, or 48 hours per week.

D. Prisoners' relation with the residents of the locality:

1. The camp did not permit them to visit the nearby towns, although they had to cross the city of BOROVICHI on their way to work. There were no ex-prisoners among the people. The inhabitants looked upon with sympathy to the prisoners and with hatred or indifference to the guards.

25X1

[redacted] one open church with some worshippers in this city. [redacted] burial, marriage and baptism services being held in this church.

25X1

In this camp, four prisoners, who were being detained by the M. V. P., tried to escape. [redacted] the people denounced them to the authorities in order to save themselves from being compromised.

25X1

25X1

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. [redacted] from this camp [redacted] in trucks, each carrying approximately 20 prisoners, and the trip lasted 3 hours. The route was through the highway which leads to POZAN. They passed through 2 small villages [redacted] This transfer which involved 300 prisoners, all from camp CHUNCHILLA, reached their destination.

25X1

25X1

j) [redacted] CAMP WHICH COMES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOROVICHI CAMPS:

25X1

- A. It occupies a surface of about 600 by 400 m.

1.

[redacted] One would find it located Southeast of BOROVICHI, about 20 or 25

25X1

25X1

-34-

kilometers from it.

25X1

It had

about 750 prisoners, no Russians among them.

2.

Only about 50 prisoners worked,

cutting firewood, making barrels or wooden buckets. The rest ~~remained~~ ^{refused} ~~in revolt against~~ ^{to} work.

25X1

This camp had a school for illiterates. This same school also held political classes which were attended by about 20 prisoners, among whom were the illiterates and a detachment from the anti-fascist group.

B. Security in and management of the camp:

1. The number of guards is unknown however, they are from the M. V. D. The prisoners received bad treatment from these guards. the administrative employees are also from the M. V. D.

25X1

25X1

25X1

C. Life in the camp:

1. The barracks were about 50 by 10 m. in size, and in each were lodged about 150 prisoners.

25X1

The daily food ration was identical to that of the other camps.

2. Nobody collected money in this camp, excluding the few who worked, of course

25X1

25X1

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25X1

k) STALINO CAMP (47° - 38°)

A. This camp occupies a surface of about 60 by 50 m.

1. [redacted] It ~~could be found~~ ^{was} located ~~in one of the city's borders, it being part of it.~~ ^{on the edge of the city.}

25X1

[redacted] About 600 prisoners were lodged in this camp, among whom were about 10 Soviet prisoners, almost all of them, of Ukrainian origin, ~~were~~ came from the armies of General VLASOV.

25X1

Fifty condemned prisoners, who were considered war criminals, were granted amnesties by the 1953 Law. There were no amnesties for the Russian prisoners.

There ~~has been~~ ^{was} no change in the number of prisoners in this camp.

2. [redacted] a factory building [redacted] was to preserve grease and meat and milk derivatives. The work done by the [redacted] prisoners were those of working in the construction of this factory building, in the metallurgical factory which they were erecting, and in the homes. Work was supervised by the centers.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

The factory [redacted] is called: "MYAZA MELERO KONBENAT", and ~~it could be found~~ ^{was located} about 1,000 m. to the South of the city suburbs, near the highway which leads to TABANPOG.

25X1

The amount of work done by each individual was equivalent to a normal working day.

Worker had no professional capacity.

25X1

B. Security in and management of the camp:

25X1

SECRET

1. There were about 80 guards, among the soldiers were 12 subofficers and one officer; all belonging to the M. V. D.; their uniforms being like those described in the other camps. The treatment the prisoners received from them was fairly good. There were about 15 administrative employees, officials and subofficials, who also belonged to the M. V. D.

C. Life in the camp:

1. The lodging in this camp consisted of two brick buildings, of two plants, each of which was about 15 by 15 m. in size, and each of which accommodated 600 prisoners. The daily food ration was similar to that in the other camps. There was only one food store, semi-subterranean, of about 60 by 10 m. in size. [redacted] 25X1

It was in the custody of soldiers, and was being resupplied every 15 or 20 days by trucks of goods which were being taken from the central food stores of STALINO.

2. They estimated that the completion of the quota was equivalent to 475 rubles which the camp ^{with held} reserved each month for the maintenance of each individual; there were other additional discounts [redacted] 25X1

[redacted]

Each of those who exceeded the 101% quota was paid 300 rubles per month, those who exceeded the 75%, 200 rubles, and those who exceeded the 50%, 100 rubles. One who did not reach the 50% quota did not collect any money. They worked 8 hours per day, or 48 hours per week.

D. Prisoners' relations with the residents of the locality:

1. The camp did not permit them to visit either the city of STALINO or the other nearby towns. They, however, had contact with the civilians, while at work. There were no former prisoners among the residents. The inhabitants, in general, were sympathetic to the prisoners and indifferent to the guards in the camps.

[redacted] fleeing prisoners were denounced to the police 25X1

by the civilians, in order to save themselves from any responsibility.

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

25X1

25X1

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1) SHCHERBAKOV CAMP (58° - 39°)

A. It occupied an area of 1,000 by 300 m.

1. [REDACTED] 25X1

~~It could be found located~~ *was located* about 3 kilometers from the city of

SHCHERBAKOV, near the railroad and the Ribynsk Sea.

[REDACTED] 25X1

There were about 1,100 prisoners, and about 300 Russian prisoners.

The 1953 Law granted amnesties to 900 prisoners, but none to any
of the Russian prisoners.

[REDACTED] 25X1

B. Security in and management of the camp:

1. In the beginning, the guards consisted only of a group of women, from the M. V. D., but when the number of prisoners increased, about 100 more guards arrived, 20 of whom were subofficers and 2 or 3 officers, all also from the M. V. D.

The treatment which the prisoners received from these guards was not bad. The group of women, which consisted of 8 soldiers and subofficers,

[REDACTED]

25X1

~~SECRET~~

25X1

[redacted]

three more officers and one major, males, and also from the M. V. D.,
made up the total number of the administrative personnel.

C. Life in the camp:

1. The barracks were of two sizes, one ~~whose measurement~~ was approximately 60 by 10 m., and the others, 40 by 10 m. About 150 prisoners were lodged in the bigger barracks and 80 in the smaller ones.

The daily food ration was the same as ~~that~~ which was being given to the prisoners in the other camps, although the soup in this camp was thicker and with ~~a~~ little fat. Each of the prisoners also received a daily ration of 5 grams of "Majorka" tobacco.

25X1

2. There was no pay for the prisoners, because one did not work in this camp.

D. Prisoners relations with the residents of the locality:

1. The camp did not permit the prisoners to visit the nearby towns, and they were neither allowed to deal with any of the civilian personnel.

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. [redacted] transferred from this camp to the KRASNIPOL camp, in freight train, the trip taking 4 days. Each freight car carried 40 and 80 prisoners, depending upon its size. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] All the 500 prisoners who left SHCHERBAKOV arrived at this camp.

25X1

m) KRASNIPOL CAMP (49° - 39°), NEAR BOROSHILOGRAD:

A. This camp occupied an area of about 500 by 500 m.

1. [redacted] ^{was located} this camp ~~it could be found~~ near the city of KRASNIPOL.

25X1

25X1

[redacted]

There were about 800 prisoners in this camp; no Russian prisoners.

25X1

[redacted]

There was no change in the

SECRET

-39-

25X1

number of prisoners.

2. Nobody worked in this camp.

B. Security in and management of this camp:

25X1

an interrogation commission arrived there

25X1

C. Life in the Camp:

1. The prisoners were lodged in brick houses which were inside an inclosure, which is surrounded by wire; about 250 prisoners in each house.

The food ration was identical to that of the other camp.

25X1

2. The prisoners did not receive any pay since they did not work.

D. Prisoners' relations with the residents of the locality:

1. The prisoners were neither permitted to visit the adjoining towns, nor to have contact with any resident.

E. Transfer from one camp to another:

1. [] from this camp to ODESSA (46° - 30°) [] in freight trains, a trip of four days.. About 80 or 40 prisoners were loaded in each freight car, depending upon its size. There were about 20 freight cars in this train. []

25X1

25X1

25X1

The 287 prisoners who were moved to ODESSA from KRASNIPOL, except one who remained in ODESSA, immediately boarded a ship.

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A.

two river ports along the Sheksna River in Cherepovets

(59 degrees North Latitude by 38 degrees East Longitude); one of them was for passengers only and it was not very important. The other was much more important; it was a big port and there was a considerable movement of vessels and goods there.

[redacted] another small port, [redacted] only little importance, in Chaika.

25X1

25X1

The Big Port of Cherepovets:

1. This port is east of Cherepovets and separated from it by the Yagorba River; it is located on a cove near ~~the~~ ^{confluence of the} the Yagorba ~~and~~ and the Sheksna Rivers.

It covers about 600 by 80 meters. The entire port area is rectangular in shape and surrounded by a board fence about $2\frac{1}{2}$ meters high.

There was a wooden wharf which was about 70 meters long and extended about 8 meters into the water.

On one area of this wharf there was a wooden shed about 20 by 10 meters; ~~intended~~ this was ~~intended~~ for the more delicate goods.

Within the port area there were four ~~buildings~~ structures; one was a single-story concrete structure measuring about 40 by 15 meters and about 5 or 6 meters high; it was said that this ~~was~~ ^{intended} to be an electric powerhouse. The other three were frame structures, also of one story, and resembled big barracks; one was intended to be a ~~house~~ ^{ware}house, another a port administration office building (both of these measured about 20 by 10 meters), and the third was a small frame building intended as a mess hall.

-2-

~~18~~

This port was crossed from north to south by a normal ^{gauge} railway spur, used at infrequent intervals by a few trains which connected the port and various industries in the vicinity with the Cherepovets railway station.

The river traffic was ~~regular~~ regular; ~~although there were~~ ^{usually} ~~two or three barges or tugs to be seen in the port~~, there were always about 20 or 30 to be seen in the immediate area.

The most common goods loaded and unloaded in this port were potatoes, turnips, beets, ^b cabages, carrots, salt, and sometimes machinery and rolls of steel cable.

The tugs and barges took on coal for fuel purposes in this port.

25X1

[redacted] The
[redacted] watchmen [redacted] were
only a few - wore civilian clothing and were armed with carbines.

Passenger Port:

2. It is located southeast of Cherepovets, right at the city limits. There was only a wooden wharf measuring about 25 by 12 meters and ~~which~~ at that time (1946) there were no buildings of any kind. This port was used merely for the embarking and disembarking of passengers and there was not much traffic there.

Port of Chaika:

3. It is located on the right bank of the Sheksna River, next to the town of Chaika (59° - 38'). There was a wooden wharf measuring about 30 by 6 meters.

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

In the proximity of the wharf there were two big frame barracks, one story structures each about 15 by 8 meters. He does not know what kind of products were stored there, or the specific purpose of these structures. There was also another ~~frame~~ structure, like ~~frame~~ a one-story frame house, which served as a waiting room.

[redacted] the only traffic
[redacted] was that of small quantities of lumber, and some passenger traffic of still less importance.

25X1

4. In the proximity of Cherepovets and along the Sheksna River up to Chaika [redacted] facilities for the loading and unloading of goods; the vessels would be moored to most any bush and there was a kind of gangplank running from the land to the boat for the loading and unloading.

25X1

P. North of the big port of Cherepovets and near the bridge over the Yagorba River there was a stretch of about 300 meters along the cove of the Yagorba where it was said that a shipyard was going to be built.

[redacted]
[redacted] some men were seen repairing barges there without the use of machinery.

25X1

25X1

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